UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24822
13 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 10 November 1992 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning a new factual report.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 10 November 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter of 28 October 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, I have the honour to recall that a visit was made to United Nations Headquarters by a high-level delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz in March 1992, that the delegation attended a meeting of the Security Council and that serious and frank discussions were held by it with the members of the Security Council concerning the substantive steps that had been taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The Government of the Republic of Iraq firmly believes that it has fully discharged the substantive obligations imposed by resolution 687 (1991), so that it is incumbent on the Council to begin to lift the embargo and all the exceptional measures imposed on Iraq.

In the next few days we shall submit to you an updated factual report to supplement the factual report which we sent to the President of the Security Council with our letter dated 22 January 1992. The new report will give a full account of the measures and steps that have been taken in implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991).

Accordingly, and in our concern that the language of objective dialogue between Iraq and the Security Council should prevail in the discussion of the mutual obligations under the resolution in question, the rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, we should like to state that Iraq wishes to send an official high-level delegation to United Nations Headquarters, on the occasion of the review to be conducted by the Council at the end of this month, in order to pursue the dialogue with the Council on Iraq's implementation of its obligations.

I await your reply notifying me of a date to be set by the Security Council for receiving the Iraqi delegation.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Baghdad, 10 November 1992

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24823
18 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) of 9 October 1992, I have the honour to present the following information.

A 14 November communiqué from the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that on 10 November, the aggressor forces, operating from a makeshift airport in Bratunac, used fixed-wing aircraft to attack two villages in the Bratunac region. A few days prior to this attack, helicopters marked with the Red Cross insignia flew reconnaissance missions in the Herzegovina region.

The communiqué also reported that on 12 November, helicopters of the Yugoslav People's Army attacked villages around the town of Bosanski Samac with rockets and machine-guns, while that same day, fixed-wing aircraft flew reconnaissance missions over the towns of Brcko, Srebrenica, and Stolac.

A 13 November communiqué from the Military Command Headquarters of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that on 10 October, Serbian and Montenegrin forces used helicopters in the Gradacac region to transport troops. Later that same day, three Gazelle helicopters fired Maljutka missiles on the city of Gradacac.

The communiqué also reported 65 military flights during the period beginning 11 October and ending 12 November. The following were cited as examples.

On 25, 26 and 31 October, Mi-8 helicopters transported supplies and reinforcement troops to the regions of Jajce, Ilijas, Gradacac and Lukavica.

On 31 October, Gazelle helicopters fired four Maljutka missiles in Stolac. The same day, the villages of Budak and Pale in Srebrenica County were attacked by a fixed-wing aircraft which operated from Bratunac airport. The city of Srebrenica was also attacked by a fixed-wing aircraft, which also operated from Bratunac airport. This airport houses a squadron of attack planes.

Between 1 and 8 November, 30 missions, most by helicopters departing from the Prnjavor and Banja Luka regions, were flown by the aggressor. Four of these helicopters, however, flew from Montenegro.

On 7 and 8 November, fixed-wing aircraft from Bratunac airport fired at least three missiles in the Konjevic region. On the same two days, a plane flew reconnaissance missions over Konjic, Mostar and Capljina. Around 1 p.m., on 9 November, a crop-duster aircraft flew an attack mission over the Srebrenica region. Also on 9 November, transport helicopters were recorded flying over the regions of Bihac and Zenica.

It was noted that transport helicopters employed by the aggressor are usually armed with two machine-guns and four missile launchers. The crop-duster planes usually carry two 100 kg bombs plus a smaller cluster bomb and a machine-gun. All aircraft are flown by military pilots.

Another communiqué from the Military Command Helicopters, dated 15 November, reported that on 13 November, seven Mi-8 helicopters transported troops and ammunition to the towns of Skendor Vakuf, Orasje, and Bosanski Samac while one fixed-wing aircraft flew a reconnaissance mission over the same area.

The communiqué also reported that on 14 November, beginning around 2 p.m., one fixed-wing aircraft flew from Bihac to Udbina on a reconnaissance mission. Also, four Mi-8 helicopters were used to transport ammunition and troops around the towns of Titova Korenica, Kljuc and Prijodor. All flights were tracked by radar.

A communiqué of 14 November from the Military Command of the Tuzla region reported that on 13 November, at 9.40 a.m. and 12.35 p.m., one MiG-21 and one Orao attack plane, accompanied by helicopters, attacked civilian areas in and around Bosanski Samac.

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), requests the Security Council "to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban".

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan MISIC
Ambassador and
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24824
18 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Acting under paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, wherein the Security Council called "upon States ... to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia" and to make this information available to the Council, I have the honour to present to you the attached 17 reports entitled "War Crimes Investigation and Documentation"* pertaining to witness interviews conducted by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Information Centre in London, on or about 31 October 1992.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having these reports made available to the Commission of Experts established pursuant to resolution 780 (1992).

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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* The documentation may be consulted in room S-3520.

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GENERAL

S/24825
18 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, on behalf of the Government of Liberia, to endorse the request submitted earlier by the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations, in the name of the Monitoring Committee of Nine of the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States on the Liberian Crisis, as contained in document S/24735, that the Security Council convene as soon as possible to discuss the situation in Liberia.

(Signed) G. Baccus MATTHEWS
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24826
19 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh violations of the cease-fire provisions by the Iranian side during the period 13 October to 13 November 1992.

1. At 2210 hours on 13 October 1992, two Iranian boats - each carrying five individuals armed with light weapons and PKS machine-guns - approached Iraqi units at coordinates 550540 (Majnun North) and opened fire on the forward Iraqi units before withdrawing to the Iranian rear.

2. At 0810 hours on 14 October 1992, four Iranian soldiers were observed strengthening the Iranian post at coordinates 033938 in front of the Tayyib control post inside the area of separation.

3. At 1130 hours on 14 October 1992, the Iranian side built a monitoring post of reinforced concrete with two columns on the abandoned mounds at coordinates 044864 in front of the Kani Sakht control post inside the area of separation.

4. At 0645 hours on 15 October 1992, two Iranian soldiers were observed using pickaxes and shovels to strengthen the Iranian post at coordinates 033937 in front of the Tayyib control post inside the area of separation.

5. At 1600 hours on 18 October 1992, an Iranian fighter aircraft violated Iraqi airspace north of the Mandali area. Flying at 900 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 7,500 metres, it penetrated between five and seven kilometres into Iraqi airspace.

6. At 0830 hours on 21 October 1992, nine Iranian flags were observed at coordinates 518529 and 514501 inside the area of separation.

7. At 1730 hours on 22 October 1992, a white pick-up vehicle belonging to the Iranian side was observed moving from the Karbulah control post. Eight

armed military personnel disembarked from the vehicle with a quantity of corrugated iron and dug positions on the hills in front of the control post at coordinates 417112 inside the area of separation.

8. At 1630 hours on 23 October 1992, two small boats (punts) belonging to the Iranian side - each carrying three individuals - approached the Ujayrdah spit opposite Iraqi units, the first at coordinates 513628 and the second at 513635.

9. At 1300 hours on 24 October 1992, four individuals from the Iranian side wearing military uniform were observed laying mines in front of the Iranian post at coordinates 904096 inside the area of separation.

10. At 1338 hours on 24 October 1992, an Iranian fighter aircraft entered Iraqi airspace over Al-Faw and flew in the direction of Ras al-Bishah, Khawr Abd Allah and Umm Qasr at an altitude of 7,000 metres and a speed of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour.

11. At 0730 hours on 30 October 1992, three Iranian soldiers were observed fortifying the Iranian post at coordinates 850080 in front of the Jalat control post inside the area of separation.

12. At 0930 hours on 3 November 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear and flying over the Sumar area before returning to the Iranian rear.

13. At 0950 hours on 3 November 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed flying over the town of Qasr-e-Shirin before returning to the Iranian rear.

14. At 0945 hours on 4 November 1992, five Iranian vehicles were observed transporting concrete blocks from Mehran. The vehicles stopped at coordinates 095684, where 19 individuals wearing civilian clothes, including three military personnel, disembarked and set up a concrete monitoring post inside the area of separation.

15. At 1450 hours on 4 November 1992, an Iranian boat carrying six military personnel was observed at coordinates 551547 inside the area of separation. The individuals photographed the positions of Iraqi units.

16. At 1330 hours on 6 November 1992, an Iranian helicopter was observed in front of the Zayn al-Qaws slope, flying from the Iranian rear towards Qasr-e-Shirin.

17. At 0815 hours on 9 November 1992, six individuals from the Iranian side were observed fortifying the Iranian positions at coordinates 512512 inside the area of separation.

18. At 0700 hours on 10 November 1992, three individuals from the Iranian side were observed carrying out maintenance work on the communications line at coordinates 033937 in front of the Tayyib control post inside the area of separation.

19. At 0800 hours on 12 November 1992, a group of individuals from the Iranian side was observed fortifying Iranian positions at coordinates 517506 in front of the Fakkah control post inside the area of separation.

20. At 2025 hours on 12 November 1992, the individuals manning the Iranian post at coordinates 558540 directed between 15 and 20 rounds of light arms fire at Iraqi units over a period of two minutes.

21. At 0925 hours on 13 November 1992, three Iranian helicopters were observed coming from the Iranian rear and landing at the town of Mehran. After five minutes, the helicopters took off from Mehran and headed for the Iranian control post at coordinates 130725, landing 500 metres from the post. A number of individuals disembarked, and the helicopters then took off in the direction of Mehran, where they landed. At 1135 hours, the helicopters took off and returned to the Iranian rear.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24827
19 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Council on its behalf on 22 January 1991 (S/22133) and 7 May 1992 (S/23886) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991 (S/24811) offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia,

Taking into account the decision of the Joint Meeting of the Standing Mediation Committee and the Committee of Five of 20 October 1992 held at Cotonou, Benin (S/24735) and the Final Communiqué of the First Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of Nine on the Liberian conflict issued at Abuja, Nigeria on 7 November 1992 (S/24812, annex),

Regretting that parties to the conflict in Liberia have not respected or implemented the various accords to date, especially the Yamoussoukro IV Accord (S/24811),

Determining that the deterioration of the situation in Liberia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, particularly in West Africa as a whole,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the deterioration of the situation hinders the creation of conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV Accord,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to and the efforts towards a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict,

Further welcoming the endorsement and support by the Organization of African Unity of these efforts,

Noting the request of 29 July 1992 from ECOWAS for the United Nations to dispatch an observer group to Liberia to verify and monitor the electoral process,

Taking note of the invitation of ECOWAS of 20 October 1992, in Cotonou, Benin, for the Secretary-General to consider, if necessary, the dispatch of a group to observe the encampment and disarmament of the warring parties,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian assistance,

Taking into account the request made by the Permanent Representative of Benin on behalf of ECOWAS (S/24735),

Taking also into account the letter of the Foreign Minister of Liberia endorsing the request made by the Permanent Representative of Benin on behalf of ECOWAS (S/24825),

Convinced that it is vital to find a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the conflict in Liberia,

1. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

2. Reaffirms its belief that the Yamoussoukro IV Accord offers the best possible framework for a peaceful resolution of the Liberian conflict by creating the necessary conditions for free and fair elections in Liberia, and calls upon ECOWAS to continue its efforts to assist in the peaceful implementation of this Accord;

3. Condemns the violation of the cease-fire of 28 November 1990 by any party to the conflict;

4. Condemns the continuing armed attacks against the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia by one of the parties to the conflict;

5. Calls upon all parties to the conflict and all others concerned to respect strictly the provisions of international humanitarian law;

6. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire and the various accords of the peace process, including the Yamoussoukro IV Accord of 30 October 1991, and the Final Communiqué of the Informal Consultative Group Meeting of ECOWAS Committee of Five on Liberia, issued at Geneva on 7 April 1992, to which they themselves have agreed;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation, and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible with any recommendations he may wish to make;

8. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Liberia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia until the Security Council decides otherwise;

9. Decides within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 8 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS in Liberia, subject to any review that may be required in conformity with the report of the Secretary-General;

10. Requests all States to respect the measures established by ECOWAS to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict in Liberia;

11. Calls on Member States to exercise self-restraint in their relations with all parties to the Liberian conflict and to refrain from taking any action that would be inimical to the peace process;

12. Commends the efforts of Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian organizations in providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict in Liberia, and in this regard reaffirms its support for increased humanitarian assistance;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution as soon as possible;

14. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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S/24828
19 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 19 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council will hold a meeting concerning Iraq on 23 November 1992.

Pursuant to its resolution 688 (1991) and to the statement issued by the President on 11 March 1992 (S/23699), the Security Council had undertaken to continue its discussion of the repression in Iraq, which remains a matter of grave concern to my Government.

I consider that the Security Council's deliberations would greatly benefit from the presence of Mr. Van der Stoel, whom the Council should invite, under rule 39 of its rules of procedure. In his most recent report (S/24386), Mr. Van der Stoel gave a detailed description of the repression to which the Iraqi civilian population is being subjected, and had already made a useful contribution to the deliberations of the Council on that question at its meeting on 11 August 1992.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

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